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## Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

Onl First-Class Goods Sold. DEALERS IN OUTSIDE TOWNS AND CAMPS SUPPLIED AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

### RECOLLECTIONS.

As when a player, weary of the day,
Takes up his instrument and plays along,
First aimlessly, until unto some song,
Heard long ago, his fingers find their way—
The old tune bringing memories which lay
Deep buried in the past, once glad and strong—
He feels again those joys agound him throng,
and wears growing to think they cannot start and weeps erewhile to think they cannot stay;
So I, a weary with the passing hours,
In musing fell upon the name of one,
Now dead and gone, who once was dear to me,
And recollection sweet as summer showers
Came back, swift as the first faint gleams that

At dawn, across a great gray waste of sea.

—William Bartlett Tyler.

"FIRST WATER" DIAMONDS.

What the Term Means-Variations in Quality and Value.

The term "first water" is varied in meaning according to the class of goods carried by the dealer using it. It is now, however, intended to refer to a diamond that is absolutely free from all trace of color, blemish, flaws or other imperfections, and whose brilliancy is perfect. It is almost impossible to value a diamond by its weight. Color, brilliancy, cutting and the general character and perfection of the stone are all to be taken into account. Of two stones, both flawless and of the same weight, one may be worth \$600 and the other \$12,000. Exceptional stones often bring fancy prices, whereas off colored stones sell for from \$60 to \$100 a carat, regardless of size. The poorer qualities have depreciated so much that some are worth only one-tenth to one-quarter of what they were twenty years ago. This is especially true of large stones of the second or third quality. As an instance of the depreciation of colored stones we remember the famous Dewey diamond, found near Manchester, Va., in 1856, on which the late John Morrissey leaned \$6,000. This stone weighed eleven carats after cutting, but it would scarcely bring as many hundreds today, except for associations,

To be really fine, a diamond should be to be really line, a diamond should be cut neither too deep nor too shallow (spread, as it is termed), but should be mathematically perfect in its proportions. A dealer usually buys either a deep or a spread stone for as much less than the price of the perfect stone which can be cut from it as will pay the expenses and the risk of recutting. For example, the risk of recutting. For example, a three carat spread or deep stone may furnish only a two and a quarter carat stone of perfect shape, and is, therefore, worth the price of the latter, less the risk and cost of recutting, and not as much, or more than a three carat, simply because it spreads over more surface. Very often Brazilian gems, the very finest as re-gards purity, and brilliancy and perfec-tion of cutting, yet containing some al-most microscopic carbonaceous fragment or some slight flaw, may be rejected by a person who wishes absolute perfection; out this same person may select a stone that, though perfect in every way, lacks that essential feature of a fine diamond, brilliancy, and is almost lustreless when compared with the stone that he had re-

There are as many different qualities in diamonds as in horses. Diamonds may be round, oval-oblong, rounded squares or square; the cuttings may be mathematically correct, fine, fair or poor. A diamond may be of the proper depth or it may be too deep; it may be shallow or it may be perfect; it may be slightly flawed, contain black spots, be brilliant or medium brilliant. Its color may be pure white, milky, steel blue or it may be off color, tinted or bye-water; in fact, there can be many hundreds of

differences in a one carat stone.

As Jefferies, the diamond dealer and authority, said in 1730, the fine diamond should be as clear as pure rock water, perfect in shape, and not only pure white, but lively, showing fire, as it is called. Any undecided tint of brown, yellow, gray or other color is a positive blemish. But when the tint is decided, as blue, pink or green, in which case the colors are called "fancy," they are held in high estimation.—New York Mail and Ex-

### Wedding Presents in China.

The ceremonies employed in Chinese marriages differ widely in the various provinces and districts. In all, however, a "go between" is engaged to find, in the first instance, a fitting bride for the would be bridegroom; to conduct the preliminary proceedings of bringing the parents to terms, and to see to the castemblems of conjugal fidelity, figure conspicuously among the offerings made by the bridegroom. The choice of these birds is so strange that one is apt to consider it as one of the peculiar outcomes of the topsy turvy Chinese mind, which regards the left hand as the place of honor and the stomach as the seat of the intellect. But this is not quite so, for we find from George Sand that at the

### Chloride of Sodium.

The salt mountains of Nevada, the salt island in Louisiana, as well as various other deposits of chloride of sodium in different parts of the world, are almost absolutely pure chloride of sodium. Of 22.28 per cent, of salts found in Great Salt lake, the remarkable proportion of 20.19 per cent, is found to be pure chloride of sodium, and yet many of the streams running into the lake contain vastly larger quantities of other salts; some of the water is so heavily charged with nitrates and sulphates of soda and potash as to be unfit for animals to drink; and all the potash salts in the lake have disappeared. The peculiar character of these phenomena have long been studied by geologists and chemists, but no one theory in particular appears to be applicable to all the facts presented in the localities named.—New York Sun.

## Getting Rid of Fat.

The Buffalo Commercial thinks systematic exercise will do it, and says that one happy person, by regular walking and sensible diet, has taken off twenty pounds of discomforting adipose in about

The tearing up of the streets in New Nork, of which there has been much complaint, is causing a great deal of sickness.

THE MENTAL "BLIND SPOT."

Dr. Holmes' Theory of the "Idiotic Area" in the Organ of Intellect.

The analogy between the organ of vision and that of thought is so obvious and familiar that it does not require illustration. Now, just at the entrance of the optic nerve is a small circular area, known as the blind spot. Certain essential anatomical elements are wanting in this little space, and though the visual image is painted on it, the picture is a blank to the perception. Is there not a blind spot in the organ of intellect as well as in that of vision-an idiotic area, where ideas are represented, but not transmitted to the intelligent center? "Think a moment," we say to a friend who is enteraining some (to us) self evident absurd-Paraphrased this would be: You have got a bit of nonsense on your mental blind spot, your idiotic area. Shift it if you can into a place where the mental elements are not deficient, as in that

I must appeal to the experience of others if they are not conscious of such a blind spot in their intelligence. If they recognize it as a fact that they have such a spot, they can account for many absurdities and contradictions in their own field of thought and that of others. For this idiotic area is the vacant lot where inconsistent, incoherent, unrelated ideas come together and disport themselves, or lie loose, scattered over it. Many simple puzzles and idle fancies find their way there and claim a right of domicile, until awakened reflections drives them away. Let me give an instance or two. "Ex-cuse me," said the barber to the lantern jawed man, "if I put my finger in your mouth to press your cheek out." "No, no," said the man he was shaving. "I am afraid you'll bite me." Dean Swift mentions in one of his letters to Stella an odd whim of his own: "I had my mouth full of water, and was going to spit it out, because I reasoned with myself, 'how could I write when my mouth was full?" In the persons we call "absent minded," the idiotic area extends over a wider space than it covers in most indi-

This theory-for I dare not announce it as a positive discovery-is a very convenient application to cover one's own mental slips and to account for those of one's neighbor. No person of good temper and philosophic habit of mind could take offense at the question, politely asked, "Does not that view or that argument come from your idiotic area?" When John Stuart Mill suggested the possibility of a universe where two and two would make five, I should have wished to hint in a modest and civil way that this supposition had the idiotic area as its natural habitat.—Oliver Wendell

#### The Interior of Japan There are no homes nestled down in

opses of wood, or mansions surrounded y lordly parks. The music of no disant church bell reaches and lulls me, nor does the carol of the mountain herdsman, liciousness from any distant lofty pasturage. But in place of these one looks upon mountains cutting the sky with lofty cones green to the very summit, and clothed in a wealth of forests far up the sloping sides-ranges of hills from 1,000 to 5,000 feet high, not stretching ken, bent, in short, graceful curves, then lifting into sharp points never the same in any direction, and never hurting the eye by rocky coldness or sandy or brown barrenness. But few peaks exist the land so lofty as to reach beyond the line of vegetation. When the tree line is passed there comes grassy verdure so luxuriant that the tallest heights emed clothed in emerald velvet. One ooks far up narrow valleys, which elsewhere would be wild gorges, and sees em terraced far into their depths and variegated with various crops in all stages of maturity, from those but lately planted and freshly green to others golden and ready for the sickle. Every nountain slope, every mountain gorge, a thus terraced as far up as streams offer opportunity for the irrigation .- Carer Harrison in Chicago Mail.

### Facts About Telescopes

"Oh, no, sailors are not the only per-cons who purchase telescopes," said a re-ailer in optical goods to a reporter recently. "A great number are now. You would be surprised if you now. You would be surprised if you ing of the horoscopes and the exchange knew how many there are in this city of presents. The gifts presented are of who take an interest in star gazing, and infinite variety; but in almost every case a great many gentlemen have some very a goose and a gander, the recognized fine telescopes mounted in a small obfine telescopes mounted in a small observatory on the roof of their house. The sale of telescopes is rather on the increase than the decrease. Yachting is cetting more popular every year, and every yachtsman, even if he only has a small catboat, must have a telescope." "What do they cost?"
"Any price you like. I can give you

ne for \$1, and I can make you one for just as much money as you like to give. The most popular kind just now is goose was commonly borne in the bride-groom's procession.—Blackwood's Mag-lit will shut up into about six inches of space and only costs \$25."—New York Mail and Express.

### Hereditary Deafness.

For several months Professor Bell has een going deep into his researches on the subject of hereditary deafness. He has conducted a wonderfully large corre-spondence with people in all parts of the world to hunt up every scintilla of evilence necessary to trace out genealogies. He will eventually make public his discoveries, showing hereditary deafness in the same line of descent for 200 years. The professor has also constructed a valuable machine for talking with deaf mutes. It is something like the typewriter in theory, having a keyboard which turns up big, plain letters in such a way as to construct a word, and to facilitate conversation.—Chicago Times.

## Relics of Mound Builders.

The region around Plainfield, Ind., is very rich in relics of the Mound Builders and of later Indians, and almost every week some farmer brings into town a collection of stone implements, rude or-naments and pieces of ancient pottery which have been dug up on his farm. The most recent discovery was that of an immense spear head of slate, which must have been wielded by some giant of prehistoric times. - New York Evening

PROVERBS OF THE NATIONS.

What the Various Peoples Say of Themselves and Others In Spain it is said: "The Englishman is a drunkard, the Frenchman a scamp, the Dutchman a butterman and the Spaniard

a cavalier;" and again: "It is best to be born in Italy, to live in France and to The Russians say: "Englishmen have

their wits at their fingers' ends, Frenchmen at the ends of their tongues. It is said in Poland: "What the Italian invents the Frenchman makes, the German sells, the Pole buys and the Russians take from him."

The Italians say: "When trouble comes the German drowns it in drink, the Frenchman talks it down, the Spanlard meets it with tears, the Italian goes to sleep till it is past."

Among the Germans England is said to be the paradisc of women and the purgatory of servants, but a far worse place than that for horses.

About the French say the Italians: "They do not tell what they intend to do, nor read what is written, nor sing the notes set before them;" and a German saya: "A Frenchman is a good acquaintance, but a bad neighbor;" a truth which Prince Bismarck is never tired of im-pressing on the people, and urging them accordingly to enlarge the standing army. The negroes in a French colony say; "Mouche (Monsieur) Connaitout pas connait tout"—Mr. Know-all don't know

Perhaps the Greeks fare worst of all in the opinions of those who have to do with them, if we may judge by the sayings concerning them that pass from mouth to mouth. Among the southern Slav races this is especially the case. They say: "Three Turks and three Greeks make up six heathens;" and "A crab is not a fish, nor a Greek a true man;" and again, "A Greek speaks the truth once a year;" and

once more, "A Gypsy cheats a Jew, a
Jew a Greek, and a Greek the devil."

The Venetians say: "He who trusts
the word of a Greek is more fool than the madman." Even in Normandy the repute of the Greek has passed into a proverb, and he who obtains something

quite unexpectedly is said to have "got paid by a Greek."

\* Holiand and Flanders have both been places of refuge for bankrupt and fraudulent Frenchmen for a long time, and as such are regarded proverbially in France, "Go to Holland" means evade paying your debts. And to say of a man "Il est de Flandres," is the same as saying he is a ruined man.

Mynheer Van Dunck, though he never was drunk, sipped brandy and whisky daily—for the Dutchman's draught must be deep as the rolling Zuyder Zee. That we all know, and to drink like a Dutchman is everywhere proverbial,

Of Italians it is said by the French 'Half one is too much in the house;' and the Illyrian says of the Italian, what the Englishman and the German say of the Swiss: "He would sell his own father

The Jew shares with the Greek the prerogative of being the best abused of

all peoples, proverbially. The Pole says: The German cheats the Pole, The Italian cheats the German, The Spanfard swindles the Italian. The Jew defrauds the Sna

The German says: "The Jew cheats even while praying;" and the inhabitant of Lesser Russia: "The Jew did not learn to cheat; he was born with the

To build castles in the air is rendered in French, having a castle in Spain. Compliments that mean nothing are called Spanish coin; and in Italy, poison is designated euphemistically "Spanish figs," because Spaniards are supposed to poison those they desire to be rid of with fruit in which arsenic has been inserted. The Swiss is not known proverbially for his patriotism, but for his mercenary nature. "No kreutzer, no Schwitzer," is a common saying in Germany, and "Point d'argent, point de Suisse," is the

French version of the same. One even-ing when a distinguished Genevan actress and a Swiss company were performing "William Tell" in Paris they had an empty house. The actress came forward and said: "I see—the proverb is reversed. Today it is no money, plenty of

We speak of carrying coals to New-castle when we wish to designate the absurdity of sending something to where there is superfluity; in Russia they speak of sending snow to Lapland and in Germany of dispatching deals to Norway. In Holland, when they desire to say that a man is in his element, they describe bim as being like a goat in Norway.— New York Commercial Advertiser,

Anecdote of Jenny Lind. When Jenny Lind was in Edinburgh in the year 1865, she was one day purchasing songs in a music seller's in Prince

street. The attendant who served her, a young man, not knowing who stood before him, asked if she had yet been to hear the great "Jenny Lind." The question being answered in the affirmative, and he in turn being asked by this stranger if he had heard the "Swedish Nichtigals", he would that much Nightingale," he replied that, much though he desired to hear her, the very high prices of the tickets were far beyond his slender income. Jenny Lind then asked him to play the accompaniment to the song which she held in her hand. Quite unconscious of everything but the sweet notes which poured forth from this stranger's throat, the young man played on. At the close the singer turned round, bade him adies, and with the words, "Now you have heard Jenny Lind," walked out of the saloon, without waiting for a word of thanks from the astonished youth.—Leeds Mercury.

#### Monkey Held for a Crime. A monkey exhibited at a museum es-

tablished at Tacubaya, Mexico, was con-demined to be shot under judicial sentence. It seems that the animal bit a man, who died from the results of the bite. The family of the deceased brought complaint before a judge, who was foolish enough to institute criminal proceedings against the monkey and sentenced him to be shot. Luckily the manager of the museum brought influence to bear and succeeded in obtaining a change of the sentence to perpetual imprisonment. The monkey is crime behind the bars of an iron cage at the museum. - Chiergo Herald.

#### Our Indian School.

A representative of the Star accompa-

nied by Rev. Geo. Newton and others

visited the Indian training school on Monday, in the old public school building in this city. There are twenty-sev en Indian children, fourteen of whom are boys. They are presided over by a matron, teacher, seamstress and farm in . The children are of the Papago, Maricopa and Pima tribes and all have been gathered into this industrial institution during the last two months The fact could not but be observed that the work here undertaken has already been marked in its results. The boys and girls all appear cheerful and happy and show remarkable progress in singing. They also speak a number of Eng lish sentences. They are drilled in the habits of industry, in keeping their rooms in order and washing their clothing. The girls are taught sewing, washing and ironing and general housework. The boys will take their turn on the Indian school farm in the valley, commen-cing probably this week. The school building has been made attractive. There are two dormitories, one for the boys and one for the girls, each provided with single beds. The rooms are neat and attractive and the walls are adorned with attractive paintings." The dining room is also arranged so as to give much cheer to the little dusky boys and girls. In the kitchen there is a large cooking range where the little folks learn the practical method of preparing food. Here there is a blackboard upon which is written the names of those who have been assign ed to the various duties of the week, such as cooking, washing, making beds, etc. The assignment to these duties are made weekly. Outside of the main building there are wash and bath houses which are presided over by the matron and where cleanliness of body and clothing is practically taught.

Those of our citizens who would know more of this institution and of its prac-tical benefits should make it a visit. They will come to the conclusion that we have in our midst a work in progress which will be far reaching in its good results, and that industrious, practical and valu-able domestics and intelligent farmers and mechanics will be the outcome of the Tucson Indian industrial school.

#### Raffle for a Girl.

Some people will, perhaps, hardly be-lieve it, but it is a fact that an old Mexican on the Sonora side of the line is now trying to dispose of his daughter, aged fifteen, by raffling her off. His arrangement is to sell thirty tickets at one dollar each, and he promises to faithfully deliver the girl to the winner and that he may do as he sees fit with her. Accompanied by the g rl the other day he called upon a party of carpenters at work on a building and endeavored to sell them tickets. He spoke of her good and attractive points just as a horse dealer would dilate upon the merits of a horse he were endcavoring to sell. The old man laid eloquent stress on the girl's shape, voluptuous ness and excellent health, and was profuse and emphatic in asserting her chastity, offering to allow a physician's examination to be made, He also dwelt at considerable length upand to do all the work usually devolving upon a kousewife. While the father was expatiating so earnestly upon her the appearance and wifely qualifications the girl manifested considerable shyness and appeared greatly embarrassed. One of the carpenters said to her: "Suppose I should buy a ticket and prove to be the lucky man, what would you do?' The girl hung her head and while the color arose to her cheeks, replied that she would go with him and do the best she could at housekeeping for him. Of course, none of these gentlemen bought tickets, but all felt like making the old

man trot around a post for a while.

This is not an isolated case of that character which has occurred here. Once not very many months ago, a Mexican woman sold her daughter, sixteen years old, to a Chinese mercahnt for \$18. Ch maman kept the girl until he became tired of her and then sent her home for her parents to care for,-Nogales Re-

#### "Locoed" Horses. Mr. E. M. Vail, Kewanee, Ill., writes

o the Breeders' Gazette: "In your issue of the 25th ult. one of your readers wants o know if there is any cure for "locoed" horses. I was on the western plains a number of years and had the misfortune to have considerable experience with poisoned horses. The common practice was to give a quart of grease, shut the animal up and feed hay and grain, and if not too badly affected they recovered. My opinion is they would do just as well without the grease if shut up and fed hay and grain. The loco contains narcotic poison, and I think tincture of nux vomica is the proper remedy. Give ten drops three times a day, keep the animal from the loco and give generous feed of hay and grain. If your inquirer wants to know more of my experience and treat-ment he may write me and I will give him more details."

It was not known until last year that the Moors would permit any examination of the cliff dwellings which have long been known to exist some days' journey from Morocco. This strange city of the cave dwellers is almost exactly like some of those in Arizona and New Mexico, and other territories which archeologists have explored. The dwellings were dug out of the solid rock, and many of them are over two hundred feet above the bottom of the valley. The face of the cliff is in places perpendicular, and it is believed that the troglodytes could have reached their dwellings only with the aid of rope ladders. Some of the dwell-lings contain three rooms, the largest of which is about 17 by 7 feet, and the walls of the larger rooms are generally pierced by windows. Nothing is known as to who these cave dwellers were. - Ex.

The Teacher's Institute of Phenix adopted resolutions condemning many of the text books now used in the pubperpetual imprisonment. The monkey is now enduring the punishment of his and favoring the election of experienced teachers holding a diploma, as county superintendents of schools,

G. H. OURY. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

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